

## NOTHING BUT GOVERNMENT IN CITY OF MOSCOW

Everywhere Officials Interfere  
—No Walk of Life is Un-  
touched by Bureaus in Russia

Moscow, Oct. 20.—(By a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Government everywhere, nothing but government!

Such is the impression that a foreigner who has known Moscow of old gets in entering the Bolshevik capital today.

All the hotels are government committee headquarters. The same is true of the stores, office buildings, clubs, cafes and larger private houses. All theaters are government theaters.

Quotas of Russians and foreigners are waiting in the streets before most larger buildings for permits to buy railway tickets or perform some ordinary transaction such as at a New Yorker would dispose of over the telephone in five minutes.

The motor cars are all government cars and are monopolized by government employees. The street cars are run by the government and government employees, especially workmen, have first call on the few cars which run chiefly at times when workmen are going to or from work. Other folks may take the few carriages which ply the main streets for hire at prices beyond the reach of ordinary government salaries.

**Trains Filled**  
Railway trains are few and seem to be crowded largely with government employees and soldiers. Passenger trains far exceed freight trains on all lines and every train has a red soldier or two to keep people from massing on the trains at stations.

Factories which are in operation are run by the government and work chiefly on government supplies, such as railway repairs, motor repairs, airplane repairs and other army supplies.

The Kremlin, formerly the ecclesiastical center for Russia and the historic shrine about which the Romanoff traditions are all government. Its churches are closed. Red army soldiers occupy the barracks of the old imperial army and prominent Bolshevik officials occupy the quarters formerly given over to church officials and other dignitaries of the Romanoff regime.

**Run By Government**  
Hospitals and orphanages and all schools are run by the government. The government pays for the food of the overhauling with employees who want the government food ration and in consequence there seems to be an excess of personnel in Moscow institutions as well as the provinces.

Many of the orphanages have nearly as many attendants as they have orphans. To American eyes, the railways seem to be overstaffed. Trains and stations are crowded with officials and guards, many of whom seem unnecessary because of the general quiet that prevails.

Russia always was document mad, and it seems even worse now than it was under former regimes. Endless rows of employees are busy making documents and reports in nearly every government building. Statisticians are at work everywhere.

Bolshevik officials are not blind to the overstaffing of the departments and the inefficiency of many of the workers. They fill the Moscow and provincial papers with appeals for greater diligence on the part of employees and a reduction of forces not engaged in productive labor. They also complain bitterly of the red tape which slows down all government business and clamor for simplification and decentralization.

**Recall Technical Men**  
But, after all, the railways and telegraphs and telephones and posts are in much the same hands they were before Bolshevism triumphed. The men who knew the technique of the various public service organizations had to be recalled very largely. Many of them make no pretension that they are Communists or even Socialists and their work is done in an extremely perfunctory manner.

Three years have brought about a remarkable change in the attitude of Red army men and all government employees toward the general public. There is a great modification of the acerbity which characterized the early days of the Bolshevik control. In the frenzied first year of Bolshevism, officials seemed to regard everyone who approached them as an enemy. They growled and harangued. From top to bottom officialdom was nervous, irritable and generally unpleasant to deal with.

This spirit has disappeared, to a very large degree. The success of the government in overthrowing its adversaries has given a feeling of security and it now functions much as other governments do. Guards, messengers, bureau chiefs and higher officials are more cordial. Bolshevik legations abroad also reflect this changed attitude to a marked degree.

White collars are no longer banned. Black leather coats are not regarded as the only suitable uniform for a Bolshevik official. Experienced minor officials of the old regime have been restored to their places in many of the offices and their example has greatly modified the brusque manners of the soldier, sailor and workman element which originally monopolized most of the government posts.

## HERO'S MOTHER MAY BRING WREATH



Mrs. Jane McCudden, mother of the late Major McCudden, a hero of the air force of Great Britain, who won the coveted Victoria Cross, may have the great honor of being sent to America to place a wreath on the grave of the Unknown American Soldier to be buried with ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery Armistice Day.

## BIZARRE THEORIES OF VOLIVA FORM COURSE FOR SCHOOLS IN HIS COLONY AT ZION CITY

Zion, Ill., Oct. 20.—Zion schools, of which Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the overseer of the colony is president have adopted his new theories of a flat world and the absence of gravitation, and the 1,000 grade and high school pupils believe them implicitly, according to their teachers.

The public school maintained by the state board of education and attended by the children of non-members of Voliva's Christian-Catholic Apostolic church still teaches, however, that the world is a globe moving through limitless space and that it was the attraction of gravity which caused the apple to fall on Isaac Newton's head.

**New course**  
At the Zion schools the new course of study teaches that:

The earth is a flat circular world, with a north pole in the exact center, no south pole and surrounded by a wall of ice which keeps venturesome mariners from falling off the rim.

That the earth has no motion but remains stationary in space.

That the sun is not millions of miles in diameter and 91,000,000 miles away, but is really a little orb 32 miles across and only 3,000 miles from the earth.

That the law of gravitation is a fallacy and when objects are thrown into the air they continue to rise until the force which propelled them is expended, and then fall back to earth because they are heavier than air.

A standard map of the world, on Christopher's projection, is used in the schools to demonstrate the flat world theory. This map, which is used by navigators and scientists in making time and longitude calculations, differs from the usual Mercator's projection familiar in other schools, in that it shows the earth as it would look to an observer directly above the north pole, with the continents and seas projected on a flat plane. As a result the north pole is in the center, and instead of a south where the Antarctic regions are indicated by a white ring about the outer circumference of the circle. This ring, according to Voliva, is the ice barrier which keeps mariners from

falling off the edge of his flat world. The Christopher projection was made 20 years ago, prior to the discovery of the south pole and before much was known about the Antarctic regions, so only a bare outline of portions of the southern ice land is shown.

**Believer in Theories**  
Miss Mary Thompson, principal of the Zion school system, and an ardent believer in the Voliva theories, has propounded a question which she believes will trip scientists and navigators. Showing on her flat map that the tropic of Cancer, 43 degrees from the north pole, was a much smaller circle than the tropic of Capricorn, 47 degrees farther away.

Miss Thompson says:

"Navigators on a globular earth would find if they were to sail completely around either of these tropics that they would be identical the same length. On a flat earth, however, the tropic of Capricorn would be much larger than the tropic of Cancer, and would take much longer to sail around, because on a flat earth Cancer would be nearer the center, or north pole. Why don't some of the globular earth believers try sailing around the two tropics and find out whether they are correct? The globular people certainly can't prove curvature of the earth."

Miss Eva Baker, teacher of geography, demonstrates to her classes that the sun is only a tiny orb a few thousand miles away. Instead of a orb millions of miles in diameter and 91,000,000 miles from the earth. If the sun was so large, she says, it would light up all the world, instead of confining its hottest rays to a 3,000 mile wide belt between the two tropics.

Voliva himself, in a recent sermon at Shiloh Tabernacle, said God certainly would not have made a sun to light the world and then placed it so far away.

"A man would be a fool," the overseer added, "to build a house in Zion and place his parlor light in Kenosha, Wis."

"World is Flat"  
Miss Thompson, principal of the schools, says the children prefer

their new flat world to the old fashioned round one in which Columbus believed.

"The student in Zion schools," she says, "grasp the theory of the flat earth readily because their minds are not full of globular earth teaching such as older folks have drilled into them. Therefore, they accept the flat earth teaching without questioning, not because they have to, but because it appeals to them as rational. I don't believe there is one student in the grades who has questioned it. The flat earth seems more reasonable to them. The globular, unreal."

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who succeeded John Alexander Dowie as overseer of Zion on the latter's death in March, 1907, was born near Newton Ind., March 10, 1870. In 1897 he received his B. A. from Hiram College, Ohio, and in the same year a degree from Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. In 1899 he has been ordained a minister in the Christian church at the age of 19, and held a pastorate at Linden, Ind., from 1899 to 1902; Urbana, Ill., 1892-93; studied theology at Stanfordville, N. Y., 1893-94 and supplied the pulpit of Chestnut street Christian church at Albany, N. Y.; filled a pulpit at York Harbor, Me., the following year; and was pastor of the Christian church at Washington, C. H., Ohio, in 1897-99.

In 1899, Voliva joined Dowie's church and was ordained an elder and placed in charge of the Zion tabernacle in Chicago. In 1900 and 1901 he represented Dowie at Cincinnati, and then was sent to Australia as overseer of the Dowie settlement of Zion there. He returned to Zion, Ill., in 1906 as assistant to Dowie.

## BURDEN PUT ON TRUCKS

Only 900,000 To Do Work of 2,500,000 Freight Cars

By N. E. A. Service.  
New York, Oct. 20.—Tieup of the railroads by a strike throws upon the motor truck fleets of the country the entire burden of supplying the needs of the cities, except such small help as may be given by the freight departments of interurban electric lines.

Inability of these truck fleets to adequately cope with the emergency is shown by the fact that only 900,000 motor trucks were registered in the country in 1920 while railroad freight cars that will be forced into idleness total approximately 2,500,000.

Some cities which for the past year or two have been developing a system of rural truck lines connecting up with the source of their food and raw material supply will experience little hardship as a result of a strike, for these systems will function as usual. But in cities where these truck transportation systems are organized on the spur of the minute, confusion and congestion, with a resultant supply shortage, is bound to result.

New York state leads by far all the others in number of commercial motor trucks, with Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts following in the order named. This is the number of motor trucks registered in each state in 1920:

Ala. 12,696  
Ariz. 4,000  
Ark. 3,500  
Calif. 34,078  
Colo. 7,728

Conn. 23,950  
Del. 1,800  
D. C. 6,826  
Fla. 10,439  
Ga. 14,000  
Idaho 2,000  
Ill. 64,674  
Ind. 32,481  
Iowa 30,000  
Kan. 26,000  
Ky. 13,258  
La. 5,000  
Me. 7,600  
Md. 12,000  
Mass. 51,336  
Mich. 45,771  
Minn. 19,400  
Miss. 4,000  
Mo. 23,700  
Mont. 1,200  
Neb. 19,000  
Nev. 500  
N. H. 4,440  
N. J. 23,612  
N. M. 12,438  
N. Car. 13,455  
N. D. 1,455  
Ohio 82,600  
Okla. 9,000

Ore 10,000  
Pa. 48,329  
R. I. 9,563  
S. Car. 9,200  
S. D. 9,000  
Tenn. 11,638  
Texas 30,000  
Utah 5,692  
Vt. 2,916  
Va. 13,670  
Wash. 25,864  
W. Va. 10,802  
Wis. 16,205  
Wyo. 1,000

Total 945,826

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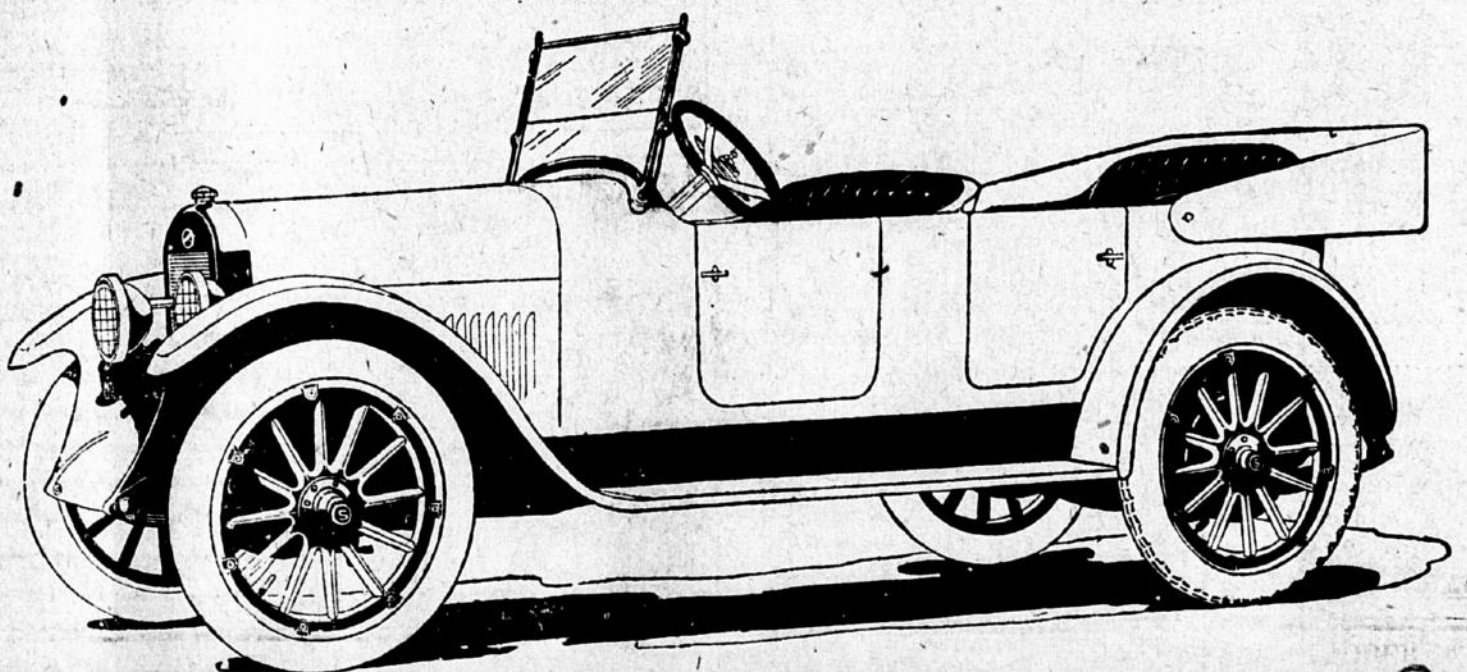
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